

AN OPEN LETTER  
TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA" AND "FLETCHER'S CASTORIA" AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear on every the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrapper. This is the original "CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought *Chas. H. Fletcher* on the and has the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President. March 24, 1898.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought" BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 BURNAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## CROSS.

Having bought out my recent partner, Mr. Tolleson, I will devote my entire personal time and attention to my Patrons and the Trade. I have

## Renovated &amp; Rearranged

my entire Store, and added a New and Complete Line making one of the Best and Completest Stocks of

## Groceries

ever offered in Ironton. I am Closing Out my Stock of Queensware and Tinware

## AT LESS THAN COST,

and will devote all my Room, Time and Attention to Groceries, keeping Everything in Season that the market will afford. I will now handle

## Cold Storage Meats Exclusively

My friends have been kind to me in the past, and I assure you I appreciate it and shall ever be pleased to serve you with the

## BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS

At Prices Lower Than the Lowest!

## Foreign &amp; Domestic Fruits

Best Qualities, Fresh, Always on Hand.

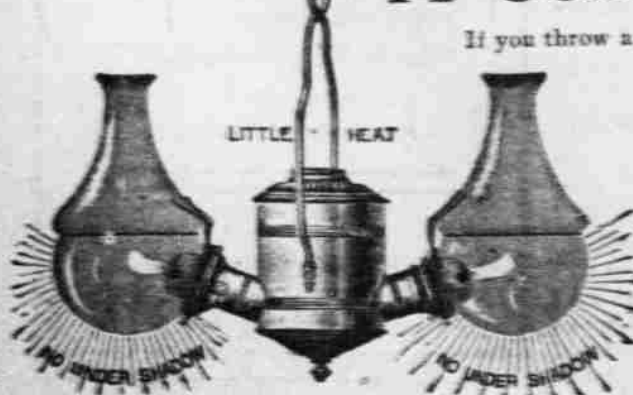
Come and see me and convince yourselves. We shall ever Lead in Prices—we never follow.

Try us once and you will come again.

## GROSS

The Butcher and Grocer.

## A Comparison.



If you throw a dollar bill into the fire it seems like a waste of extravagance, yet you may be burning up many dollars every month on your light and thinking nothing of it. Perhaps it never struck you that this waste could be avoided. Well, read this—

## THE ANGLE LAMP

burns only eighteen cents' worth of oil a month. It gives a light more brilliant than electricity. It is as simple to operate as gas. It gives no smoke, no smell, and no trouble. It cuts your light bills into halves. It is the only lamp that has

"NO-UNDER-SHADOW."

It is the only perfect lamp ever invented. See it and you will appreciate it. All styles, one burner up. Unequaled for Stores, Homes, Churches, Hotels, etc.

Poplar Bluff, Mo.

A. NEMNICH, Agent.

## Inadequate Volume of Money.

The business interests of the country are confronted by an inadequate supply of a national circulating money medium. In short, there is a money famine, and the autumn trade and the movement of farm products are not yet fairly under way. The demand for funds must of necessity increase, but the supply will not be augmented. The policy of the national treasury is to still further widen the distance between the money requirements of the country and the volume of employable funds. That is what the administration is aiming to do. That is what it is doing. The country is now experiencing some of the hardships of the gold standard policy, but only some of them. The heaviest burdens and the most trying situations are yet to come. They tell us that the actual volume of money in circulation is much larger than it was before the declaration of war, which is true, but the demand for money has increased in very much greater proportion, which leaves the total volume of money smaller, when compared with the increased demand, than it was four months ago, and by the very nature of things they are bound to grow wide apart as the requirements of business increase.

It is not difficult to fathom the secret of the purpose of the money powers. It is to their interest to keep the volume of money as much below the demand of the people as possible, and supply the deficiency with drafts, commercial bills and notes and discounts. That is to say, to force the public to pay a high rate of interest for money that should be in sufficient quantity to supply all legitimate demands without paying for its use. The burden of this conspiracy falls upon the producer of agricultural products and the consumer of articles generally of consumption. The farmer may not know why the price of wheat is a cent or two lower to-day than it was yesterday, nor may the merchant know why a temporary advance has been made in the price of given articles of merchandise, but if they will hunt out the cause it will be found that the money powers have given the thumb-screw of the price for the use of money a downward turn, which obliges the wheat buyer to reduce the price and the maker of the merchants' articles to advance the price. When such conditions exist we are told there is a "scarcity of money." After gathering the profits of the squeeze, the money powers permit the price for the use of money to fall so that the public may recuperate for the next plicking. When these conditions prevail we are told that there is a "plethora of money." But does the actual volume of per capita money of the country decrease and increase to oblige these widely differing prices for the use of money? Not at all. It is simply manipulated by the money powers, and they are enabled to do that because the total per capita money of the country is so far below the per capita requirements that it is small enough to make its control quite easy.

The enormous yield of ground products this year, and the steadily increasing volume of trade distribution are demanding a large increase in the country's circulating money. The banks claim that they are being pushed hard to supply the demand for money, but they do not say that the harder they are crowded the more business has to pay for the use of money. The fact of the matter is the gold standard policy supplies the business community with money in inverse ratio to its increasing demands, so the greater the volume of business the greater is the difficulty to transact it, whereas the greater the volume of business the greater should be the available supply of ready money. In no other department of human existence are such absurd and illogical principles and philosophy applied as in the world of business and finance in the United States. The annual business operations of the United States aggregate fully \$150,000,000,000. One-half of it is transacted through bank clearing houses, leaving \$75,000,000,000 to be conducted by an active circulating money medium and commercial bills. The circulating money medium of all kinds amount to about \$1,800,000,000, but the ultimate redemption money for the entire \$150,000,000,000 is about \$600,000,000 of gold. Of this amount \$100,000,000 is held as a redemption fund by the government, leaving only \$500,000,000 as the actual redemption money of the nation. The gold standard is altogether Spanish in its treatment of those of the people who are not in the swim with the money powers, and less than 175 of the 13,000,000 American families are in the swim. —K. C. Times.

## The Conspiracy Against Bland.

If it had not been for R. P. Bland, Missouri would have been Republican by 50,000 long ago.

When the national banks of St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph arranged with certain traitors in the Missouri Congressional delegation to turn over the State to the Cleveland gold monometallists, it was Mr. Bland who defeated the conspiracy. His "Parting of the Ways" speech made the Chicago platform not only possible but inevitable. He saved the Democratic party from complete annihilation. Had he not stood up boldly for Democracy, Cleveland and Carlisle would have captured the party organization, and in the fight of 1896 would have lost almost if not quite every State in the Union.

Mr. Bland is one of the best and gentlest men in public life. He cannot bear to speak harshly of any one. The enemies he made in Missouri in the fight against Cleveland and Carlisle ought to have been driven from the party, but as a result of his merciful goodness they are still in it, and they are once more acting as the agents of the same National Banking combination against him. They are calling him "the great apostle of Missouri Democracy" in public, while in secret they are trying to get close enough to him to stab him in the back. They would better revise their program. They cannot carry it out. If they go a step farther, no appeal they can make for "party harmony" will prevent them from being drawn out from behind their traitorous false tongues and kicked out of Missouri politics.

Bland is worth more to Missouri Democracy than the entire gang of machine politicians. The Kereens-Pheips combination is working with the Bond ring and the Sugar ring to defeat him, and they are being helped by traitors inside the Democratic party.

If the conspiracy succeeds free coinage fails, and, with free coinage, every other reform to which Democracy is committed against Plutocracy. It must not be allowed to succeed. The Democrats of Mr. Bland's district must organize as they have never organized before. Every honest friend of free coinage, every honest foe of Plutocracy in every party, ought to rally on Bland. The men who have conspired to humiliate him ought to be kept off the platform in his district. The issues he represents as no other man has represented them, ought to be forced to the front and kept there.

We earnestly hope that Missouri Democrats will not allow the defeat of the one man on whom Democratic success in the Presidential election of 1900 depends. He cannot be defeated except by fraud and treachery. But it is with fraud—with fraud in its worst form of treachery—that we now have to deal in Missouri.

We must not allow Democracy to be sold out to its enemies. At any cost, Bland must be re-elected with an increased majority. If his enemies and the enemies of the Chicago platform are allowed to prevail against him, Missouri will go Republican in 1900, and there will not be enough Democratic States left to ask for a roll call.

That, and nothing less than that, will be the sure result of retiring the free coinage issue by retiring Bland or cutting down his majority. —Mississippi Valley Democrat and Journal of Agriculture.

## Imperialists Still at Work.

The latest reason evolved from the minds of the imperialists why the Philippines should be held is the amazement of Filipinos when they found the United States army and navy treated them kindly after the surrender. They expected such treatment as Spain had been in the habit of according them, and their hearts leaped with joy when they were told to expect nothing of the kind from the Americans. The Filipinos are an ignorant and generally a pretty savage people, and no doubt they expected about the same kind of treatment from the Americans that they had been receiving from the Spaniards when they had an opportunity. But their leaders knew that of all the civilized nations, only Spain and Turkey were in the habit of treating human beings as if they were ferocious animals, and that from Americans above all other nationalities they could expect ample protection of life and property.

The United States has always been exceedingly careful of the rights and the feelings of the people of every nation with which it has come in contact, whether in their own country or in America, but that is no reason why we should "take them to raise." Of the

more than 2,000,000 Filipinos perhaps 50,000 have had opportunity to know something of American character, and they only know that they were not slaughtered when Manila surrendered. But that is quite enough to make it necessary for the United States to absorb the islands, according to the imperialists. If that is a good rule to work by, the United States should make haste to get out of Hawaii. The United States was a party to the conspiracy which overthrew the legally constituted authority, and helped Dole and his syndicate to establish a new government against the wishes of quite 97 per cent of the natives. Moreover, the United States annexed the islands against the earnest protest of an overwhelming majority of the population. According to the imperialists, good treatment of the Filipinos justifies the annexation of their country, and, wretchedly bad treatment of the Hawaiians justifies the annexation of their country. It is a poor rule that does not work well both ways, the imperialists think.

The people of Cuba, as the United States knows very well, have been struggling for more than a half a century to establish a republic. The United States knows, too, that it went to war with Spain for the express purpose of helping the Cubans to establish a government of their own, and that it announced in advance to the world that it had no thought, in fact, it would not, under any circumstances, assume sovereignty over the island after the Spanish flag had been driven out. But the imperialists insist that it shall be annexed. That would be a still more damnable procedure than the Hawaiian affair. There we helped the conspirators to steal the island, and subsequently annexed them without firing a shot. To Cuba we sent an army to help the natives establish a government for themselves, but the moment their liberty was secured our imperialists commenced to demand that the rights of the Cubans be ignored, and their country be absorbed by the United States. Thus we should hold the Philippines because our army and navy treated the natives in a humane manner. We should annex Cuba, we have a chance to betray the confidence of the natives. We have already annexed Hawaii because we were a party to the original theft, and subsequently secured our partner's interest in the island. These are some of the arguments and excuses of the imperialists for territorial expansion. —K. C. Times.

## Turn On the Light.

Three weeks ago we felt it incumbent upon us to protest against the wanton waste of life which was taking place as the result of the criminal incompetency of the War Department. Events that have transpired in the interim have merely served to strengthen our conviction that a shameful wrong has been done is the wholesale and altogether unnecessary sacrifice of the lives of hundreds, if not thousands, of our soldiers. The disgraceful inefficiency of Siboney and Santiago has now been repeated at Montauk; and the men who fought so bravely, even if unfed and unattended at the front, are now coming home, many of them to die, not of disease, but as the attendant physician of poor young Tiffany said, of "starvation." "due to the fact that" they "did not have food that was suitable to the condition of a convalescent."

One of the most heartless and inexcusable blunders of the department has been that of permitting so-called convalescents to set out alone for their far distant homes, when the veriest tyro in nursing might know that they should have been the subjects of careful nourishment in a sick ward. That this has been done and is being done the people of the United have painful evidence before their eyes in the emaciated and pallid forms, that may too easily and too often be seen dragging their way to the terminal stations of this and other great cities. Many a young life that Spanish bullets and Cuban fivers could not quench has succumbed to neglect, due to the shameful mismanagement of certain branches of the department over which Secretary Alger presides.

And the pity of it all is that the people of the United States, who are only too eager to assist the returning troops, are helpless in the matter. Where anxious relatives and friends are only able to find the particular objects of their search after disease or neglect has done its fatal work, the public stands in helpless indignation, and asks itself how much longer such ghastly comedies as that which recently prevailed at Montauk Point are going to last.

One thing is certain—there is a

growing feeling throughout the country that the time is ripe for an official investigation. A great wrong has been done, the responsibility for which rests directly upon the shoulders of Secretary Alger, or upon one or more of the heads of departments that serve under him. If at the first, instead of showing such feverish haste to whitewash his department, the Secretary had instituted a bona fide investigation, he would have perhaps escaped the public resentment which is now unmistakably aroused.

The time is certainly ripe for our President to order an investigation of the whole conduct of the war as far as it came under Mr. Alger's administration. Nothing short of this will satisfy the country or serve to vindicate those officials in the War Department who have performed their duties with zeal and efficiency. The firmness, tact, and dignity with which President McKinley has handled the affairs of his high office during the war have won for him the confidence and supreme respect of the whole nation. Hitherto he has maintained a severe silence regarding an episode of the war which must surely be causing him as much grief and indignation as it does every other well-wisher of his country. The scandal, however, has now grown too big to be overlooked, and the country is naturally awaiting some action on the part of the President looking to a searching and exhaustive inquiry. —Scientific American.

## Russia Wants An Era of Peace.

The proposition of the emperor of Russia for a conference of the nations to formulate plans for peace conditions throughout the world comes as a surprise, but it is none the less welcome. The plan includes a sweeping reduction of the armaments of the powers and the long period of peace and good will. There is no doubt that the czar is sincere, however much a few cynical diplomats may cry impossible. Russia has a population of quite if not fully 125,000,000, exclusive of the recently acquired Chinese territory. Her war establishment is on an extravagant scale, which not only keeps an immense army of men from pursuing the avocations of peace, but puts the burden of their support upon those at home. The czar sees that all this is wrong, and knowing that the powers are similarly handicapped in efforts to increase the general wealth of their countries, and expand their industries and commerce, he invites them to join in an international conference to remedy the evil of war rumors and large standing armies.

It is a bold and an advanced step for a nation to take, but either Russia, Germany or Great Britain could take it, and it is fair to assume that Germany and England will heartily second the czar's proposition. These three nations could combine and force a reduction of the armaments of Europe by cutting them in half, which would liberate hundreds of thousands of young men for the activities of business life, and reduce the annual cost of maintaining the governments by hundreds of millions of dollars. Russia is heavily engaged in building railways and making other internal improvements, which will open up vast areas of agricultural, mineral and timber lands, and she sees that their development is what the empire needs to give it the desired civilization and wealth. There is, therefore, more or less self-interest at the bottom of the czar's proposition, but that makes it none the less desirable. The signs of the times are encouraging when such a nation as Russia says the time has come for the nations to quit war and cultivate the fields of commerce, mechanics and agriculture.

Naturally the United States is included in the invitation. Of course a representative American will be sent if a conference is held. The United States is mighty for peace, and for the widening and deepening of the channels of trade the world over. But the position of the United States in the conference should not be as one of the family of nations, politically speaking. America will aid the nations of Europe in turning from war preparations to the pursuit of peace, but she has already undertaken the tasks of bringing the States and islands of the western hemisphere up to her own standard of excellence of government by the application of the principles of the Monroe doctrine, and by her own example in peace and in war. It is sincerely to be hoped that all the nations of the world will second the czar's proposition, that peace and not war may be the basis of the world's governments. —K. C. Times.

A three roomed house for rent on easy terms, situated one mile east of Ironton. For particulars, inquire of Whitworth Sons or of B. Fox.

## A Dirty Piece of Tinsel.

"On your honor as a soldier," said M. Carvignac to Col. Henry, "did you or did you not write that letter?"

"Since you appeal to my soldiery honor," replied Col. Henry with a thick, stammering tongue, "it was I who wrote it."

It was for the honor of the French Army that a foul conspiracy was hatched, which condemned poor Dreyfus to degradation and imprisonment. It was for the honor of the army that Col. Henry committed forgery; that many officers perjured themselves, and the Government and courts of France were stained with black injustice.

The honor of a soldier induced Col. Henry to confess his crime committed in the name of honor and to cut his own throat.

What a dirty piece of tinsel is this thing known on the continent of Europe as honor! —St. Louis P.-D.

## High Lights.

From the Chicago Record. A fool and his father-in-law's money are soon parted.

To youth home is a port of departure; to middle age it is a haven of refuge.

Don't undervalue the sense of humor; it keeps you from making yourself ridiculous.

Nerve is that faculty which enables us to put on airs in the presence of our own family.

When a woman gets home from down town she always goes to the mirror to see how she looks.

A chaperon is one who accepts the implication that she is old enough not to need watching.

The boy is father to the man; but the girl always acts as if she were father and mother, too.

For two or three days people will sympathize with your low spirits; after that they give you a wide berth.

There is latent good in all men; but it is generally cheaper to give them credit for it than to try to find it.

## Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases, is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box. For sale by Geo. C. Jacobs, Druggist.

## I AM CUTTING PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

I will sell Staple Goods for Cash paid on the delivery of goods at a discount of 20 per cent., and other goods at a discount of from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. from Regular Prices. All who have money to buy their supplies will do well to call on me and examine my Goods and learn my Prices before buying.

My Stock of Goods consist of Staple Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing for Men, Youths and Boys; Hats and Caps; Boots and Shoes for Men, Women and Children; Furnishing Goods, consisting of Underclothes, Work Shirts, and Dress Shirts, in great variety; Collars, Cuffs, Neckties, Scarfs, Suspenders, Hose, Half-Hose, Gloves, Mitts and Handkerchiefs, in great variety. Fine Hair Oil, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Staple Drugs and Patent Medicines. Second-Hand Books, School Books, Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, Tablets, Box Paper, Ink, Pen Stocks, Pen Points, and all kinds of School Supplies. Watches, Clocks, Spectacles in great variety; Razors, Razor Strops, Homes, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Purses, Ladies' Bags, Satchels, Photograph and Autograph Albums, and an immense stock of Laces, Ribbons and Fancy Notions, too numerous to mention. HENRY BARNHOUSE.

## CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought

A New England gentleman whose philanthropic heart has added his brain, proposes that the United States government shall lend the Cubans \$30,000,000 to buy farms and otherwise put themselves on their feet. Do the operatives of the New England industrial trusts have three square meals every day in the year? Reports say not. Then why so solicitous about Cubans until home folks are made fairly comfortable?

To those living in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensable, they keep the system in perfect order and are an absolute cure for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases. Tutt's Liver Pills